

CDM-EB78-AA-A07

Concept note

Top-down development of standardized baselines

Version 01.0



United Nations
Framework Convention on
Climate Change

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1. Procedural background

1. Decision 3/CMP.6 defined a “standardized baseline” as a baseline established for a Party or a group of Parties to facilitate the calculation of emission reduction and removals and/or the determination of additionality for clean development mechanism project activities, while providing assistance for assuring environmental integrity.
2. As per paragraph 46 of decision 3/CMP.6, the Executive Board of the clean development mechanism (hereinafter referred to as the Board) was requested to develop standardized baselines, as appropriate, in consultation with relevant designated national authorities (DNAs), prioritizing methodologies that are applicable to least developed countries, small island developing States, Parties with 10 or fewer registered clean development mechanism (CDM) project activities as of 31 December 2010 and underrepresented project activity types or regions, inter alia, for energy generation in isolate systems, transport and agriculture.
3. The top-down development of three standardized baselines (SBs) was agreed at the seventy-sixth meeting of the Board (EB 76) in the approved “CDM two-year business plan 2014–2015 and management plan 2014” (EB 76 report, annex 1).
4. The Board at EB 77 approved the workplan of the Board for 2014 (EB 77 report, annex 1) and agreed to develop three top-down SBs.

2. Purpose

5. The purpose of the concept note on top-down development of SBs is as follows:
 - (a) To present and discuss results from a survey conducted among all non-Annex I DNAs on the top-down development of SBs;
 - (b) To analyse prioritization of sectors for the top-down development of SBs;
 - (c) To provide recommendations for the top-down development of SBs.

3. Key issues and proposed solutions

6. As per the procedure on “Development, revision, clarification and update of standardized baselines”, the Board may decide to develop an SB top-down at any time following the receipt of the agreement with the DNA(s) of a Party(ies) for which the baseline is to be developed.
7. Following the mandate from EB 77 to develop three top-down SBs, and in order to seek the interest of DNAs, the secretariat conducted a survey among DNAs between 25 February and 5 March 2014 (the survey questions and results are attached in the appendix to this document).
8. The purpose of the survey was intended to explore the following:
 - (a) The DNAs’ interest in partnering with the Board in developing top-down SBs;
 - (b) The DNAs’ prioritization of sectors for which the SB will be established;

(c) The availability of data for the respective sectors prioritized by the DNAs.

9. In total 13 DNAs responded to the survey. The responses provided by DNAs are summarized in table 1 below. It should be noted that this is not the only demand from non-annex-I countries on SBs, and that there is a lot of interest from these countries in bottom-up submissions, which is being already actively supported by RCCs. In getting the responses for this survey, RCCs have followed up extensively with some of the DNAs.

Table 1. DNA survey results

DNA	Status	Prioritized sectors	Availability of data	Additional comments by DNAs
Armenia	Under-represented	Street lighting Building energy efficiency Grid emission factor	Not provided	
Burundi	Least developed country (LDC) Under-represented	Cookstoves	Yes	
Gambia	LDC Under-represented	Power sector Cookstoves Charcoal Street lighting	Yes	
Ghana	Under-represented	Transport sector Power sector	Not provided	
Kenya	Under-represented	Cookstoves Power sector Methane avoidance	Yes	

DNA	Status	Prioritized sectors	Availability of data	Additional comments by DNAs
Lebanon	Under-represented	Power sector Transport sector Waste sector	Yes	DNA expressed its wish to develop nationally appropriate mitigation action (NAMA)
Malawi	LDC Under-represented	Cookstoves Waste sector Charcoal production	Not provided	
Mali	LDC Under-represented	Cookstoves Power sector	Yes	
Namibia	Under-represented	Cook stoves Power sector Forestry sector		
Peru		Construction material sector (including bricks, cement, steel)	Not provided	DNA stated that it will use SBs for activities such as institutional arrangement, greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory by sector and NAMAs
Samoa	LDC Under-represented	Power sector Transport sector Heating	Yes	

DNA	Status	Prioritized sectors	Availability of data	Additional comments by DNAs
Sri Lanka	Under-represented	Biomass Waste sector Wind	Not provided	
Togo	LDC Under-represented	Cookstoves	Not provided	

3.1. Prioritization of sectors

10. The majority of the DNAs that have expressed interest in the top-down development of SBs are from countries underrepresented in the CDM and/or least developed countries (LDCs). Since one of the main goals of top-down development of SBs is to support the implementation of project activities and programme of activities (herein after referred as project activities) in underrepresented regions, LDCs and small island developing States (SIDS) and to contribute to the equitable regional distribution of project activities, this will be used as a prioritization factor when selecting the sectors for the establishment of SBs.
11. Only some of the DNAs pointed out that some data sources are available for the prioritized sectors, which clearly indicates that data availability should be one of the main determining factors for the selection of sectors for establishing SBs. It is understood, however, that the information presented based on the DNA survey may not be completely accurate, as the background study is not done or available for all the sectors. However this information still forms part of the analysis for data availability in this document.
12. In addition, the mitigation potential of the sector and the contribution to sustainable development, along with complexity and efforts required for additionality demonstration, are to be accounted for when prioritizing sectors for the development of SBs.
13. The prioritization of sectors is based on following factors: number of countries expressed interest, data availability, mitigation potential, contribution to sustainable development, complexity of demonstration of additionality and other criteria, if applicable. The experience gained by secretariat in underrepresented countries (mainly based on RCC inputs) is also applied in analysis. Although “sustainable development” is a DNA prerogative, very tentative and high-level criteria are applied to account for its significance in the sector. The analysis is presented in Table 2 below:

Table 2. Prioritized sectors

Sectors	Number of interested DNAs	Availability of data	Mitigation potential	Contribution to sustainable development	Standardization of additionality	Comments
Power sector	9	Mostly available, if off-grid is not considered in SB Well-organized	High	Significant	Not applicable if the “Tool to calculate emission factor of electricity system” (grid tool) is used to develop emission factor. Simplified if the “Guidelines to establish sector-specific standardized baselines” (SB guidelines) are used and only microscale or small-scale additionality is considered. This is the most likely scenario for these countries. Effort-intensive if the SB guidelines are used and cost/barrier data is to be collected for demonstration of additionality for projects beyond small-scale.	Use of “Guidelines to establish sector-specific standardized baselines” can help develop positive lists apart from grid emission factor.
Cookstove	7	Scattered sources	High	Significant	Simplified	There is a significant amount of data on cookstoves available PoA-DDs, PDDs and “Global alliance for clean cook- stoves”.
Waste sector (methane destruction)	3 (An assumption is made that DNA means	Available; however needs to be explored if combined with power sector.	High	Significant	Simplified if methane destruction only from existing landfills is standardized. Simplified if power generation is included and only microscale	In addition to the interest expressed by three DNAs, this sector could include SBs submitted by nine DNAs through a bottom-up process,

Sectors	Number of interested DNAs	Availability of data	Mitigation potential	Contribution to sustainable development	Standardization of additionality	Comments
	Methane destruction when they refer to "waste sector".)				or small-scale additionality is considered. This is the most likely scenario for these countries. Effort-intensive if power generation is included and if cost/barrier data is to be collected for demonstration of additionality for projects beyond small-scale.	with the support of the Regional Collaboration Centres (RCCs). The work is at the stage of initial assessment, and therefore these submissions are not yet formally uploaded on the website as bottom-up submissions. These DNAs are underrepresented in the CDM and listed as the following: Antigua and Barbuda, Belize, Cape Verde, Dominican Republic, Ghana, Guinea Bissau, Liberia, Madagascar, and Sao Tome and Principe.
Transport sector	3	Not available	High	Significant	Not applicable as the relevant tools (for cargo and passenger transport) considered by the Board do not include approaches for standardization of additionality.	Board's priority sector (EB 51 report, annex 11). No standard is available to develop SBs, as these methodological tools are yet to be adopted by the Board.
Charcoal sector	2	Scattered sources	High	Significant	Simplified	The sector has a direct link with deforestation in Africa. With the approval of one SB for Uganda (ASB0002), it is possible that the development of such SBs can be relatively straightforward in future.

Sectors	Number of interested DNAs	Availability of data	Mitigation potential	Contribution to sustainable development	Standardization of additionality	Comments
Construction materials sector (brick, cement, steel)	3 (1 each for brick, cement and steel sectors from one country)	Not available	High	Significant	Effort-intensive	Board's priority sector (EB 51 report, annex 11).
Waste sector (methane avoidance)	1	Not available	High	High	Effort-intensive	Data on common practice technology requires efforts.
Street lighting	3	Not available	Medium	Moderate	Simplified if the SB is to be applied to projects meeting microscale additionality.	
Building energy efficiency	1	Not available	Medium	High	Simplified if the SB is to be applied to projects meeting microscale additionality.	
Forestry	1	Not available	High	High	Simplified as per the guideline "Establishment of standardized baselines for afforestation and reforestation project activities under the CDM".	Data collection on lands requires efforts.

14. The **power sector** SB can be prioritized due to its significant mitigation potential and impact on sustainable development and because most of the data required for the establishment of the SB is available in the countries with different agencies, research institutes and governmental institutions, which makes the sector suitable for the development of the SB. Even in cases where the data is not collected regularly in a centralized manner, the data can be collected from power plants which are relatively limited in number and keep good records of their operations. However, if a DNA wishes to include an off-grid component to an SB, the data availability may pose several challenges. The DNA can develop effective mitigation policies (e.g. scaling up renewables and clean energy projects) for this sector which have profound impact on sustainable development by increasing the stability of the electricity system, decreasing air pollution and increased energy security.
15. The **cookstove sector** has a shortcoming in the limited primary data availability consisting mainly of scattered data sources with households which rarely keep good records, making the data collection process difficult. However, it should be noted that there is a significant amount of secondary data available from the PoA-DDs, PDDs and “Global alliance for clean cookstoves for several countries. The cookstoves due to the size of the appliances have a major benefit in additionality demonstration because they are included in the positive list of technologies/measures approved by the Board and hence deemed automatically additional¹. The cookstoves sector offers a major contribution to sustainable development and is characterized by significant potential for reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.
16. The **waste sector** is characterized by large data availability, predominantly on regulations and policies for methane capture and destruction, which is a basis for this sector to be prioritized by many DNAs for top-down development of SBs. An assumption is made that the DNAs who responded by indicating their interest in waste sector, are interested in methane destruction from closed landfills. However, if DNAs wish to combine it with the power sector and wish to apply an SB also to large-scale projects, the availability of data on grid sector power plants and the cost of technologies may have to be explored further.
17. There is interest in top-down SBs in the **charcoal sector** from two DNAs in Africa. This sector also has significant potential in mitigation and a great impact on sustainable development. The sector has a direct link with deforestation in Africa and therefore an SB in this sector can bring multiple benefits. With the approval of one SB for Uganda (ASB0002), it is possible that development of such SBs for African countries can be relatively straightforward in future, if it is found that the charcoal sector in Africa faces similar technology and feedstock penetration as in Uganda. However, the primary data availability in this sector poses some challenges, and may involve some significant costs.
18. In addition, the Regional Collaboration Centres (RCCs) have supported nine DNAs of LDCs and SIDS in their submissions of SBs in the **waste sector**, which should be counted towards the top-down development of SBs. These include the DNAs of Antigua and Barbuda, Belize, Cape Verde, Dominican Republic, Ghana, Guinea Bissau, Liberia,

¹ The “Guidelines on Demonstrating of additionality of microscale project activities” and “Guidelines on the demonstration of additionality of small-scale project activities” are applicable.

Madagascar, and Sao Tome and Principe. The work of processing these submissions is at an early stage of initial assessment, and therefore these submissions are not yet formally uploaded on the website as bottom-up submissions. The Board may wish to divert them to the top-down process, as a hand-holding exercise that is offered to other DNAs for the top-down process will help to process these submissions together and at a faster pace. The RCCs will play an important role coordinating with these DNAs. This should only apply if the DNAs wish to divert their bottom-up submissions to the top-down process, in order to expedite them faster.

19. Five sectors that may need to be put on low priority at this point of time are **transport, construction materials (brick, cement, steel), methane avoidance, street lighting and building energy efficiency sectors**. This is for the following reasons: (i) Not many DNAs have shown interest in developing SBs in these sectors; (one for construction materials, three for transport, one for methane avoidance, two for street lighting and one for building energy efficiency); (ii) the data collection in these sectors requires significant efforts and costs, and involves dealing with less organized data sources (except cement and steel); (iii) for the transport sector, the Board has not yet adopted the methodological tools to develop SBs in cargo and passenger transport; (iv) the potential for replication of efforts on these SBs is not high, requiring higher time to be spent per SB, significantly escalating the costs. However, it is recognized that these sectors are highly significant from the point of view of mitigation potential and sustainable development and that some of these sectors (transport and energy efficiency in households) are priority sectors of the Board (EB 51 report, annex 11). The Board may take a decision on transport sector when the regulatory documents (for transport sector) are adopted, and further interest is expressed by DNAs (e.g. to RCCs).
20. There is interest expressed in the **forestry sector** by one DNA. The development of an SB that standardizes additionality of land is effort-intensive. The Board may wish to wait for demand from other DNAs in order to benefit from more replication of these efforts to reduce costs. Alternatively, work on this SB may be deferred to 2015.
21. DNAs have expressed interest in some sectors that cannot be defined. These include **heating, biomass and wind sectors**. It is not clear what the output of these sectors is and where the data will be collected from. It is recognized, therefore, that the consideration of these top-down SBs should be deferred to a later date with improved understanding or through bottom-up submissions, if DNAs wish to submit them. The RCCs may directly support, where applicable, the identified DNAs to submit bottom-up SBs related to the heating, biomass and wind sectors.
22. Although the Board has requested the development of three top-down SBs in consultation with DNAs and upon their demand, the actual demand from DNAs is much higher than what was requested by the Board. In view of this, the Board may wish to consider the development of top-down SBs for three sectors, involving multiple DNAs. Based on the above analysis, the Board may wish to prioritize the top-down development of SBs in the power sector, waste sector and cookstove sector for DNAs that expressed their interest in establishing SBs.
23. In addition to above, the Board at its seventy seventh meeting has also provided following mandates that will affect the work of top-down SB development in future : (i) development of two standards with a methodological framework for two specific project types, which can eventually be used for development of SBs (EB 77 report, Annex 1) ; (ii) further work on SBs including country-specific thresholds on baseline and

additionality (EB 77 report, Annex 1); (iii) development of a top-down methodology to be used together with proposed SB PSB0002 in clinker sector, submitted by Ethiopian DNA (EB77, para 51).

4. Impacts

24. The development of top-down SBs will benefit the DNAs of underrepresented countries and LDCs to establish sector-specific SBs in sectors prioritized by the countries. This will foster implementation of the project activities applying the SBs in those countries and will also contribute to robustness of environmental integrity.

5. Subsequent work and timelines

25. The work of development of top-down SBs for three prioritized sectors (power, cookstoves and waste sectors) may be undertaken upon approval by the Board. Depending on the scenario analysis presented in section 6 below, the work will be planned for completion in 2014, or may carry over until the second or fourth quarter of 2015 due to the additional scope involved. The scope involves a total of seven SBs under scenario 1, nineteen in scenario 2 and twenty-eight in scenario 3.
26. The work will involve engaging DNAs formally for development of these SBs, by following the procedure on “Development, revision, clarification and update of standardized baselines”. The RCCs will liaise with DNAs in order to ensure that support is provided throughout all the steps of the process.
27. The work will also involve procuring the primary or secondary data in consultation with DNAs for whom SBs will be developed. Where required, other sources of data will be explored and data will be procured or purchased.
28. The Board may kindly note that the planning for successful completion of the work is based on an assumption that data will be available eventually after efforts implemented by the secretariat. In case the data is not available, some of the SBs, as planned, may not be developed.

6. Budget and costs

29. The Board, may note that although the original mandate is to develop only three top-down SBs for three countries were envisaged in the CDM management plan (MAP) 2014, the result of above analysis, several top-down SBs may be developed. Tentatively, 2.5 person-months are required for development of one SB which means that the estimated manpower resources for carrying out the work of three separate standardized baselines for three different sectors is approximately 7.5 person-months, which is approved under MAP for 2014. Following three scenarios are considered in this regard.

6.1. Scenario 1: Work on top-down SBs as per MAP 2014

30. If the Board agrees to develop the top-down SBs for recommended three sectors (power, waste and cookstoves), however limits the scope to that approved in MAP 2014, the following analysis is performed and applied.

31. For the power sector, each submission requires a sizable amount of work in assessment report preparation, preparation of draft recommendation and reformat, consulting with panel/ working group members and interacting with DNAs. There are requests from nine DNAs in this regard. Since there could be some repetitive elements involved, it can be assumed that each top-down SB for power sector will require about 2 person-months.
32. However, since for the waste sector and cookstove sector there is repetition of work involved for developing SBs in multiple countries, a rough estimate of the efforts for development of each SB for these two sectors is 0.75 person-months.
33. Therefore within the budgeted timeframe of 7.5 person-months (as per the approved MAP for 2014), two power sector SBs and five waste sector and/or cookstove sector SBs can be developed using top-down approach.
34. Under this scenario, it may wish to mandate the countries for which these SBs should be developed, from the list indicated above.

6.2. Scenario 2: Work on top-down SBs does not include nine bottom-up submissions on the waste sector submitted with the support of RCCs

35. If the Board agrees to develop the top-down SBs for recommended three sectors (power, waste and cookstoves) and for all the countries that have expressed their interest in these sectors and does not wish to divert the already submitted waste sector SBs through bottom-up processes (with the support of the RCCs) to the top-down process, the total time required for three sectors (nineteen SBs in all) is 25.5 person-months. The breakdown of this total effort is 18 person-months for the power sector (nine SBs) and 7.5 person-months for waste (three SBs) and cookstove (seven SBs) sectors. In 2014, a total of eight top-down SBs (four power sector, two waste sector and two cookstove sector) can be developed and it is expected that the remaining work on nine SBs will be completed by second quarter of 2015. Therefore resources equivalent to 11 person-months will be required in this year, which will be managed by the secretariat within the budget approved by the Board for 2014.

6.3. Scenario 3: Work on top-down SBs include nine bottom-up submissions on the waste sector submitted with the support of RCCs

36. If the Board agrees to develop the top-down SBs for recommended three sectors (power, waste and cookstoves) and for all the countries that have expressed their interest in these sectors and to divert the already submitted waste sector SBs through bottom-up processes (with the support of the RCCs) to top-down process, the total time required for three sectors (twenty-eight SBs in all) is 32.25 person-months. The breakdown of this total effort is 18 person-months for the power sector (nine SBs) and 14.25 person-months for waste (twelve SBs) and cookstove sectors (seven SBs). In 2014, total of 8 top-down SBs (four power sector, two waste sector and two cookstove sector) can be developed and it is expected that the remaining work on twenty-one SBs will be completed by fourth quarter of 2015. Therefore resources equivalent to 11 person-months will be required in this year, which will be managed by the secretariat within the budget approved by the Board for 2014.
37. In all the above scenarios, non-staff costs may involve the Methodologies Panel/ Small-scale Working Group members' fees, the cost of data on performance and the cost of technologies and hiring of experts, if required. For all the scenarios above, the total non-

staff cost for 2014 is not likely to exceed the budgeted non-staff cost of USD 104,000 as per approved MAP for 2014.

7. Recommendations to the Board

38. The Board may wish to consider the above analysis on prioritization of sectors and three scenarios presented under the section on budget and costs for top-down development of SBs. The Board may provide a mandate on the proposed three selected sectors for multiple countries that have expressed their interest in developing SBs. The work will lead to the development of multiple top-down SBs in 2014 and 2015, depending on which scenario is approved by the Board.
39. If scenario 1 is selected, the Board may wish to provide the names of countries for which top-down SBs should be developed for recommended three (power, waste, cookstoves) sectors.
40. In case the above analysis does not meet with the Board's agreement, the Board may wish to provide guidance on top-down development of SBs for any other sectors that are not prioritized based on the above analysis.

Appendix. Survey questions and survey responses

Developing country-specific standardized baselines in consultation with DNAs* (responses from the survey sent on 25 February 2014)

Questions:

- 1) Whether your DNA would be willing to partner with the Board (and therefore with the secretariat, panels and working groups) in developing the standardized baseline/s.
- 2) Your opinion on the sectors for which you would like to develop standardized baselines, for example, power, charcoal, cookstoves, rice mills, street lighting, etc.
- 3) While responding to this last question, kindly let us know whether some data is available to develop the standardized baseline in the recommended sectors.

In the following section, the responses given by various DNAs are cited.

ARMENIA

Aram Gabrielyan, email: aram@nature.am; aramgabrielyan@yahoo.com

- 1) We are appreciating the opportunity created in assisting non-Annex I countries in reducing costs for implementation of mitigation projects, including new type of projects which can utilize the standardized baseline approach.
- 2) Considering Armenia country specifics we see value and real opportunity in following SB: street lighting, buildings EE improvement, and Grid emission factor
- 3) Considering Armenia country specifics we see value and real opportunity in following SB: street lighting, buildings EE improvement, and Grid emission factor

Thank you for providing also sources of information on SBs.

BURUNDI

Evariste Sinarinzi, email: evaristesinarinzi@gmail.com; evaristesinarinzi@yahoo.com

We are interested in getting involved with this initiative and be selected as a pilot country for top-down development of standardized baseline in the cookstove sector. We do have some data to develop the standardized baseline in that sector. Please note that DNA-Burundi is ready to partner with EB in this initiative.

GAMBIA

Bubacar Jallow, email: bubazj@gmail.com

1) The DNA of the Gambia is willing to partner with the CDM Board in developing country-specific standardized baselines.

2) The sectors for which we would like to develop SBs are:

i) Power generation

ii) Charcoal

iii) Cook stoves

iv) Street lights

3) Data is available for power generation and for the street lights. I believe data for cooking stoves can be collected nationwide to prepare a standardized baseline. Concerning Charcoal, this is more complicated as the Gambia has banned charcoal since 1985. However, regardless of the ban there is still wide use of charcoal in the country and this charcoal is supposedly from neighboring countries. However, we do have scanty data on charcoal at the moment, even though there is a pressing need to determine the actual sources of this charcoal.

GHANA

Mr. Peter J. Derry email: info@mesh.gov.gh

The DNA of Ghana would like to express its interest in development of top-down standardized baseline and supporting this initiative. Therefore Ghana hopes to be selected as a pilot country in the top-down development of standardized baselines in the transport, energy and waste sectors. Data are available for the development of standardized baseline in those sectors, but more data collection will be required.

KENYA

Ms Anne Nyatichi Omambia, email: anomambia2002@yahoo.co.uk; anomambia@nema.go.ke

Thank you for the email and for granting Kenya the chance to develop a standardized baseline.

1) Kenya would wish to develop its standardized baseline for the power sector and cook stoves and methane avoidance

2) Kenya has some the information for the 3 sectors proposed. However, this information is not consolidated and is scattered in various custodial or implementing/regulating institutions. Some of the information is within the academic tertiary/university institutions and government documents and publications. It should be noted, however, that the information may not be exhaustive to meet the desired need of developing a SB for all the 3 sectors.

LEBANON

Ms. Rola Sheikh, email: rola.sh@moe.gov.lb

The Lebanese DNA is highly interested in developing a top-down country-specific standardized baseline, which we believe is essential for the efficient development of our NAMAs and for establishing the basis of any future agreed market mechanism.

Lebanon has already identified priority sectors for NAMA development, and accordingly, we are interested in developing standardized baselines for the power, transport and waste sectors. Key categories can include fuel consumption from energy industries, transport, commercial and institutional sector and solid waste disposal sites.

Some relevant data is indeed available for the development of the standardized baseline, mainly resulting from the National Communication processes and other sectoral initiatives undertaken at a national basis.

Please allow us to reiterate our high interest in participating in this process, and to serve as an example for other developing countries in the preparation of standardized baseline.

The DNA team and the climate change team at the Ministry of Environment stand ready to provide you with any other information you may require.

MALAWI

Ms Shamiso Nandi Najira, email: shamiso_b@yahoo.com; yntupanyama@yahoo.co.uk

This is to confirm that Malawi is interested to partner with the CDM Board and the Secretariat in developing Standardised Baselines in either or all of the following sectors:

- Improved cook stoves/ energy efficient stoves
- Waste management
- Charcoal production.

Data is available for the cook stoves and waste management sectors and scanty data may be available for the charcoal sector.

A number of projects have been developed in the energy efficiency sector under the CDM and there are efforts to control charcoal production and consumption, as well as managing waste in the country. However, the country continues to face challenges in these sectors. As such, development of SBs in these sectors will see the development of more projects under the CDM or other market based mechanisms, thereby assisting Government of Malawi 's efforts in achieving sustainable development as well as contributing towards reduction of global carbon emissions.

It is my hope that Malawi will be considered favorably under this important initiative by the Board.

MALI

Boubacar Sidiki Dembélé, email: boubacarsdembele@gmail.com

The DNA of Mali is interested in getting involved with this initiative and will be happy to be selected as a pilot country for top-down development of standardized baselines in the Energy and Cooke stove sectors. Some data are available for the development of standardized baselines in those sectors.

We are looking forward to working with EB in that sense.

NAMIBIA

Jonathan Kamwi, email: mutauk@yahoo.co.uk

DNA focal point - Petrus Muteyauli, email: pmuteyauli@yahoo.co.uk

1) Yes

2) Cook stoves; Power and Forestry for now

3) No comprehensive data is available.

PERU

Eduardo Durand Lopez Hurtado, email: edurand@minam.gob.pe

We are presently working with several national sectors within the NAMA framework, and until now none of them has considered to develop standardized baseline due to the budget consider other activities such as institutional arrangement, GHG inventory by sector, NAMA and MRV design, etc.

So, we are designing NAMA on Energy Efficiency in the sector of Construction Material, within the framework of the Low Emission Capacity Building Project (LECB Peru) which has started activities in November, 2012, and is advancing the information needed for the baseline emissions scenarios in that sector (Cement / Bricks / Steel), and respective NAMA scenarios.

For this reason, we would like to have the opportunity for developing standardized baselines in the construction materials sector, since it will strengthen and complement the actions developed for the NAMA.

SAMOA

Respondent: Sione Foliaki, email: sione.foliaki@mof.gov.ws; sionefoliaki1@gmail.com

DNA FP: Mr. Tupa'imatuna Iulai Lavea, email: iulai.lavea@mof.gov.ws

We would like to partner with the Board in developing the standardized baseline for the following Sector:

1) Power (Electricity)

2) Transport

3) Heating

Data is available on our website (www.mof.gov.ws) energy (energy review).

SRI LANKA

Dr.R.D.S. Jayathunga, email: info@climatechange.lk; sunimal68@hotmail.com

I hereby extend our appreciation for informing the UNFCCC's willingness to provide the financial and technical assistance to determine the Standardized Baselines for the priority sectors.

Accordingly, the DNA of Sri Lanka wishes to be a partner with the UNFCCC-EB in developing the Standardized Baselines for Sri Lanka for the following sectors.

1. Biomass
2. Waste
3. Wind

Your fullest cooperation in this regard is highly obliged.

TOGO

Mr. Koffi Volley, email: denv_togo@yahoo.fr; koffivolley@yahoo.fr; koffivolley@gmail.com

The DNA of Togo is interested to be involved in this initiative and be selected as a pilot country for top-down development of Standardized baseline in the cook stove sector. We have some data to develop the standardized baseline in that sector, for we just come to approve two PoA in that sector and implementation of one PoA was started.

Please note that DNA-Togo is ready to partner with EB in this initiative.

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Document information

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